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THE WEATHER OF 1945 IN THE UNITED STATES

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The year 1945 was notable for the severe cold weather, record snowfall, and continuous snow cover in the eastern portion of the country until February; an abnormally warm March east of the Rockies; and unfavorably cool, wet weather for much of the remainder of the year—especially during April, May, and June—in central and northeastern areas. Frequent rains and resulting floods occurred in the Ohio, lower Missouri, and Mississippi Valleys, while droughts prevailed in the Southwest and in many south Atlantic and Pacific sections. Crops and farm work received serious set-backs from time to time in large areas, but generally unfavorable conditions were followed by favorable periods. Tornadoes, hurricanes, and other violent wind- and rainstorms, accompanied at times by hail and lightning, caused the loss of nearly 200 lives and more than $110,000,000 property damage.

The northeastern part of the country had an extremely cold January, with the departures from normal temperature ranging from −6° to as much as −10° over wide portions of northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. In marked contrast, much of the central and northern Great Plains had unusually warm weather, with departures from normal of +6° to +9° over most districts from northern Kansas northward. During January relatively heavy precipitation was concentrated in a few localities, notably southern Texas, the central Great Plains and adjoining regions, the Northeast, and much of the Florida Peninsula.

Temperatures during February averaged above normal in nearly all sections of the country. There were, however, several severe cold periods; during the first week a general freeze extended over the Southeast, reaching the Lake Okeechobee region of Florida on the 2d and causing damage to citrus and truck. It was the second wettest February of record in Arkansas, and only once before did Wisconsin receive so much snow during February. A severe ice storm occurred in Arkansas and north-central Texas on the 26th and 27th. The first tornadoes of the year appeared on the 12th, when a series of about seven struck Mississippi and Alabama.

Abnormal warmth prevailed during March over practically the entire region east of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures averaged higher than for any previous March of the record for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, New England, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with many other States in this area having the warmest March since 1910. This warmth completed the removal of the persistent snow cover from most northern areas; for instance, snow disappeared at Northwood, Iowa, on the 12th, after establishing a record of 108 days of continuous snow cover at that place. The month was extremely wet in central parts of the country, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, where disastrous floods occurred. It was the wettest March of record in Arkansas, Oklahoma, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, much of Missouri, and some adjacent areas. On the other hand, it was unusually dry in eastern and southeastern sections and in the western Great Plains. The Far West was generally cold and wet. Unusual warmth and generally adequate moisture caused vegetation to advance rapidly over practically the entire region east of the Rockies, and by the end of March the season was from 2 weeks to a month ahead of normal. Trees and shrubs were blooming northward to Minnesota, and considerable fruit was in bloom in the Ohio Valley and central and mid-eastern sections of the country.

The possibility of dangerous freezing, with vegetation, especially fruit, at such a critical stage of development so early in the season, became a reality when from April 4–7 and on the 23d cold weather overspread central and eastern sections of the country and brought severe frosts and freezing southward as far as Oklahoma, Arkansas, the Ohio Valley, and many southern Appalachian regions, with considerable damage to fruit and early gardens. The eastern portion of the country was much warmer than normal during April and the western part much colder. It was the warmest April of record for the Carolinas, while Wyoming reported the third coldest April. Temperatures dropped to zero at Fort Valley, Ariz., on the 11th, and to −36° at Eagle Nest, N. Mex., on the 5th—the lowest temperatures ever recorded during April in these two States.

Continued wet weather in central sections, especially from Oklahoma and Arkansas to the Great Lakes, seriously delayed the seeding and development of crops, notably corn. One of the worst April snowstorms of record occurred in Iowa and some adjacent areas on the 3d and 4th. Tornadoes were unusually destructive in the Oklahoma-Illinois area on the 12th, and floods caused enormous losses during this month.

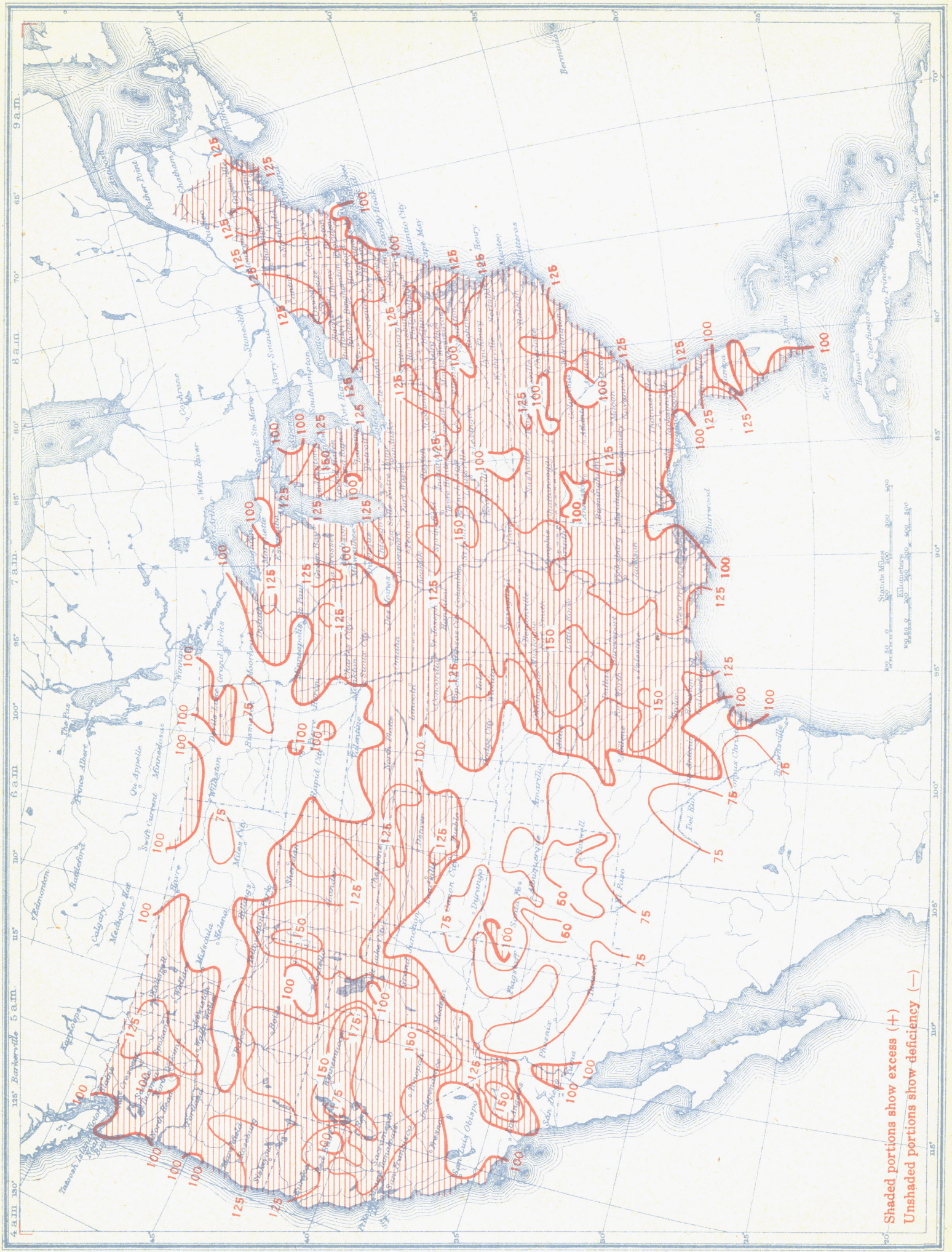
May was unfavorably cool in practically the entire region from the Western Plains to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, especially in the northern interior, with frosts in sections of the southern Lake Region as late as the 24th and 30th; however, unusual warmth prevailed in the South the last few days. An unusual May snowstorm moved across the more northern States, with falls up to 8 inches in Iowa on the 9th, and 10 inches to 2 feet in New England on the 10th and 11th. New York and New England experienced the greatest average snowfall of record for May.

Rains became less frequent after the 2d decade in many areas from the Mississippi Valley eastward; farm work was rushed locally where the ground was not too wet, but conditions were mostly unfavorable for work and crops in this area. Precipitation was the greatest of record for May in Oregon and the greatest for the February to May period in Missouri, while pastures and crops were suffering from drought in Florida, western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

June opened with record-breaking cold weather in middle and northern sections and frosts in the southern Lake Region. It was the coldest June of record for the

Annual Temperature Departures (°F.) in the United States, 1945

Percentage of Normal Annual Precipitation in the United States, 1945



states of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota and the second coldest June in Minnesota, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The heaviest June snowfall of record occurred in extreme northeastern Minnesota on the 1st and 2d and in upper Michigan on the 2d and 3d. Snow removal equipment was required to clear roads of new snow amounting to as much as 7 inches at many stations in western upper Michigan, where measurable snowfall was never known to have occurred before in June. It was unusually wet from eastern Texas to the southern Lake Region and in the eastern Great Basin and middle Rocky Mountains, with the greatest average June rainfall of record for Wyoming. The drought continued in the Southwest, while heavy rains accompanying a tropical storm through Florida and along the Atlantic Coast from the 23d to the 25th ended one of the worst droughts in the history of Florida.

An unusually severe hailstorm, with some disc-shaped stones up to 2 inches in diameter, occurred in Washington, D. C., and vicinity on June 2; and a tornado struck Jamestown, N. Y., on the 10th. A violent windstorm, accompanied by hail, caused losses estimated at $2,000,000 in Kansas on the 26th.

The month of July was cool from the Lake Region to the Gulf and warm in the Far West. A few stations in north-central areas reported the lowest July temperature of record on the 11th, with some frost damage to truck on muck lands in the Lake Region. In Arizona on the 1st many stations recorded both their highest and lowest temperatures for the entire month. Unusually heavy to torrential rains fell in the Middle Gulf States and from Florida to New England, with considerable crop and property damage and some loss of life between Virginia and New York. It was the wettest July of record for Virginia and Maryland. Showers broke the longest drought for this time of the year that ever occurred in Arizona, while continued dryness in the North Pacific States favored forest fires, which burned over more than 8,000 acres in the State of Washington alone during the month.

August was pleasant in most sections and rainfall was rather spotty. The most noteworthy feature was the hurricane which moved along the lower Texas coast, then inland in the Aransas-San Antonio Bay area of Texas during the night of August 26-27, and finally dissipated its hurricane intensity a short distance west of Houston. The torrential rains and wind, which exceeded 100 miles per hour, caused the loss of 3 lives, scores of injuries, and property and crop damage estimated at $20,133,000, with principal damage to rice and cotton. Reports placed hail damage in Montana during this month at approximately $2,500,000.

The month of September opened with many record-breaking high temperatures in the Far West and far Southwest and closed with freezing southward to western Oklahoma and southern Michigan. It was the warmest September of record at San Diego, Calif. A hurricane, with winds of 138 miles per hour at Carysfort Reef, Fla., swept over the south and central parts of this State on the 15th and 16th and moved northeastward along the Atlantic Coast. It caused a loss of 4 lives, 43 injuries, and crop and other property damage estimated at $54,115,000 in Florida. Included in the property loss was nearly $35,000,000 in damage at the Navy Blimp Hangars at Richmond, Fla., where 3 great hangars went to pieces at the height of the storm and burned, consuming blimps, planes, and automobiles evacuated there for shelter. It is believed that timely warnings by the Miami Hurricane Forecast Center saved thousands of lives by enabling the Red Cross and other agencies to remove around 50,000 persons from the path of the storm.

September was wet in most of the Central Valleys and eastern portion of the country, with the greatest average September precipitation of record occurring in the States of Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. An unusually large number of rainy days occurred in Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Meanwhile, planting and growth of grains were retarded in most of the Southwest and Pacific States by dryness.

Cool weather prevailed in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys during the first half of October, but the western portion of the country enjoyed unusual warmth during most of the month. Generally clear skies and rather dry weather in central and north-central areas and from northern Florida to southern Pennsylvania were very beneficial for maturing, curing, and harvesting late crops, especially corn which was late and had an unusually high moisture content. It was the driest October of record in Iowa, while rains were more frequent in New York than during any preceding October. Loss to the raisin crop of California by rains and poor drying conditions has been estimated at $12,000,000.

Winter appeared in the Northwest during the second week of November, with snow cover in Montana and the Dakotas and below zero temperatures in the more northern Plains States. By the 25th freezing extended to central Florida, with relatively small damage reported. The month averaged warmer than usual over the greater portion of the country, except from central Montana to western Wisconsin. From none to less than half the normally expected precipitation for November fell in the Great Plains and Southwest, which further intensified the need of moisture for grains and grass in most of these areas.

There was too much rain in Tennessee and adjacent areas for picking remnants of the cotton crop and in the Ohio Valley and Northeast for completion of the corn harvest. It was the wettest November of record in Tennessee.

Severe cold weather prevailed generally during the middle of December. It was accompanied by widespread light to heavy snows, and minimum temperatures occasionally ranged from more than 30° below zero in extreme northern districts to freezing in southern coastal areas and central Florida.

A record-breaking snowfall of 36.6 inches occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., from the 14th to the 17th, making a total snow cover of 32.0 inches by the evening of the 17th, which equalled the record of greatest depth of snow on the ground at this city established on February 14 of this year. The occurrence of 24.3 inches of snow in 24 hours, and a monthly total of 51.3 inches exceeded previous records for any month. Monetary loss was estimated at $2,000,000.

Precipitation was heavy from the Gulf to Maine and in the Pacific States, while amounts were generally light in the Western Plains, Rocky Mountain region, and Great Basin. It was too wet in the Ohio Valley and the South for the completion of late harvests, and too dry in much of the western portion of the Great Plains and the Southwest for small grains and grass.

TEMPERATURES

The mean temperature for the year 1945, derived by weighting the average temperatures of the several States, according to their areas, was 53.0° or practically normal, being only 0.2° less than the average for the 1886 to 1945 period. The highest mean annual temperature for

the United States was 55.4° in 1934 and the lowest 51.3° in 1917.

Monthly and annual State temperature departures are presented in Table 1, supplemented by a chart showing the annual areal distribution.

Temperatures for the year 1945 averaged higher than usual in the Atlantic States and Gulf Coastal Plains and were somewhat below normal in most central sections north of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

These below-normal annual values, especially in portions of the Corn Belt, were due to persistently cool and wet weather during late spring and early summer, which gave the corn crop an unusually late start. Mean temperatures for the year exceeded their normals by more than 2° in sections of the Atlantic and east Gulf States.

The highest State yearly average was 70.8° for Florida and the lowest 39.5° for North Dakota. The greatest monthly average was 82.6° for Texas during August, and the lowest was the January average of 11.0° for Minnesota. The latter value was considerably higher than in 1943 when the lowest State monthly average in the country was −1.4°, which occurred in North Dakota during January. The highest temperature recorded during the year was 125° at Cow Creek, Calif., on July 26 and the lowest −46° at Eagle Nest, N. Mex., on January 29. The lowest temperature in Alaska during the year was −65° at Allakaket on February 13. For comparison, the highest temperature ever recorded in the United States was 134° at Greenland Ranch, Death Valley, Calif., on July 10, 1913, and the lowest −66° at Riverside Ranger Station, Wyo., on February 9, 1933. Lowest of record for Alaska was −78° at Ft. Yukon, just within the Arctic Circle, on January 14, 1934.

PRECIPITATION

The average annual precipitation for the country as a whole, based on weighted averages, was 32.89 inches, or 3.74 inches more than the average for the 1886 to 1945 period, making this the wettest year of record; the record 1915 average had been 32.74 inches.

Figure 1 gives the percentages of normal precipitation by States for 1945; Figure 2, the percentages for the growing season; Table 2 the percentages for the months and the year; and Table 3, the monthly and annual amounts. The areal distribution of annual precipitation is shown in percentages by chart.

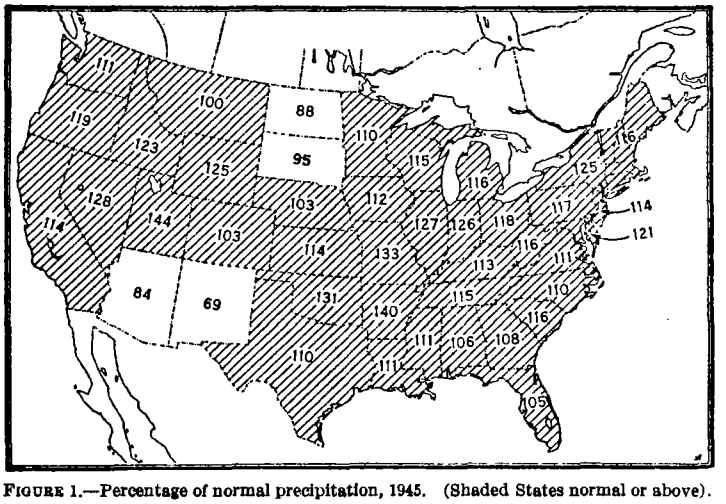


FIGURE 1.—Percentage of normal precipitation, 1945. (Shaded States normal or above).

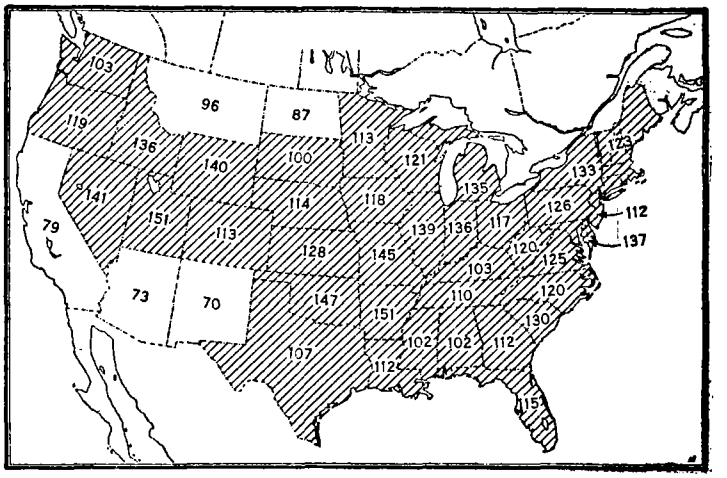


FIGURE 2.—Percentage of normal precipitation, April 1–September 30, 1945. (Shaded States normal or above).

Total precipitation for 1945 was below normal from Mexico to Colorado, in most of the Dakotas, and in some adjacent areas; elsewhere, totals for the year were near normal to considerably above. The greater portions of extreme western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and North Dakota received less than 80 percent of their usual amounts, with a few stations in New Mexico reporting less than half their normals. On the other hand, totals for the year were from 25 to over 50 percent more than normal from eastern Texas and Oklahoma northeastward over the Ohio Valley, for most of the Northeast, and in the Great Basin.

Annual precipitation exceeded the normal for all states except New Mexico, Arizona, and the Dakotas. The average excesses were from 25 to 44 percent of normal for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming, while New Mexico had a deficiency of 31 percent. The wettest State was Arkansas, with an average annual total of 67.48 inches. Other States averaging over 55 inches of precipitation for 1945 were Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The driest State was New Mexico with 9.99 inches.

The greatest monthly precipitation during 1945 at any station in the States was 27.57 inches at Biloxi, Miss., during July; in Alaska, 32.36 inches at Whittier during January; in Hawaii, 59.00 inches at Kukui during August.

During the April to September growing season average State values show that more than the usual amount of precipitation was received in all but five States. The seasonal totals exceeded their normals by 35 to 51 percent in Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho, and in the group of States from Oklahoma and Arkansas to Michigan; and generally from 20 to 37 percent from South Carolina to New York and New England. Totals for this period were deficient by 20 to 30 percent in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and by lesser amounts in North Dakota and Montana.

TABLE 1.—*Monthly and annual temperature departures from normal for the year 1945*

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Alabama	+0.4	+4.3	+9.0	+3.2	−1.9	+0.9	0.0	+0.5	+2.6	−0.8	+2.7	−5.7	+1.3
Arizona	+0.2	+0.9	−4.3	−2.3	−0.4	−3.2	+0.8	+1.0	+1.4	+2.6	−0.2	−2.2	−0.5
Arkansas	−1.0	+0.5	+6.3	+1.1	−2.9	−2.0	−2.4	−1.2	−0.3	−2.0	+2.2	−5.0	−0.6
California	−0.3	−0.1	−4.6	−0.6	−1.8	−0.6	+1.2	−0.3	+1.9	+1.3	−1.9	−0.3	−0.5
Colorado	+2.3	+3.1	+1.3	−4.4	+0.8	−3.9	0.0	+1.3	+1.3	+1.9	−0.1	−2.4	+0.1
Florida	−0.9	+3.7	+5.7	+4.2	−0.6	+1.3	−0.2	+0.1	+1.3	+0.4	−0.1	−2.2	+1.1
Georgia	−0.5	+3.5	+8.0	+3.0	−2.8	+0.5	−0.5	−0.7	+1.9	−1.6	+1.7	−5.6	+0.6
Idaho	+3.4	+3.9	−1.1	−3.9	+0.2	−3.5	+0.1	+0.8	−2.7	+2.4	−1.6	−1.0	−0.2
Illinois	−3.7	+2.8	+10.7	+1.5	−4.7	−3.8	−2.7	−0.4	−0.5	−1.7	+0.6	−6.3	−0.7
Indiana	−5.2	+2.0	+11.4	+1.9	−4.7	−2.7	−2.5	−0.6	+1.0	−1.6	+1.6	−6.5	−0.5
Iowa	+0.6	+3.0	+10.7	−0.1	−5.0	−5.5	−2.5	+0.3	−1.0	0.0	+0.5	−6.1	−0.4
Kansas	+2.6	+2.0	+6.9	−2.7	−2.3	−5.8	−2.0	+0.5	−0.5	+0.1	+2.5	−5.5	−0.4
Kentucky	−3.9	+1.7	+10.1	+2.6	−3.8	−2.4	−1.9	−0.4	+1.9	−1.6	+1.7	−5.8	−0.2
Louisiana	−1.3	+3.2	+5.9	+1.4	−2.0	+0.2	−0.9	−0.6	+1.1	−1.7	+3.2	−3.6	+0.4
Maryland-Delaware	−4.8	+1.8	+10.2	+4.0	−2.7	+0.6	+0.6	−1.0	+2.9	−0.7	+3.1	−4.4	+0.8
Michigan	−5.6	+2.5	+12.6	+3.0	−5.2	−3.7	−2.8	+0.2	−0.9	−1.6	+1.0	−4.1	−0.4
Minnesota	+1.4	+2.5	+9.4	−2.5	−5.6	−5.3	−2.2	+0.3	−2.3	−0.7	−1.2	−5.6	−1.0
Mississippi	−0.9	+3.3	+7.4	+1.8	−2.5	+0.1	−1.1	−0.5	+1.9	−1.5	+3.2	−5.2	+0.5
Missouri	−0.8	+2.2	+8.6	+0.6	−4.0	−4.1	−2.9	+0.2	+0.1	−0.9	+1.8	−6.3	−0.5
Montana	+4.7	+2.8	+3.0	−4.6	−1.9	−4.0	+0.6	+1.4	−2.2	+2.7	−2.0	−2.7	−0.2
Nebraska	+4.6	+3.6	+7.0	−3.2	−3.3	−6.9	−1.2	+0.3	−1.7	+1.8	+1.8	−5.5	−0.2
Nevada	+1.9	+2.6	−2.5	−2.0	+0.3	−2.3	+2.7	+0.4	+0.8	+3.4	+0.6	+1.2	+0.6
New England	−5.6	+1.5	+8.5	+5.5	−3.0	−0.5	−0.2	+0.1	+2.4	−1.5	+1.3	−4.3	+0.4
New Jersey	−6.5	+1.6	+10.0	+4.9	−2.0	+0.9	−0.6	−0.8	+3.2	−0.4	+2.4	−4.8	+0.7
New Mexico	+0.4	+2.5	−0.4	−2.6	+1.3	−2.4	−0.1	+1.8	+0.7	+0.6	+0.7	−1.9	0.0
New York	−8.3	+2.1	+10.9	+5.8	−3.5	−0.8	−0.3	+0.5	+2.6	−1.0	+1.5	−5.7	+0.3
North Carolina	−2.5	+1.7	+9.2	+4.9	−2.8	+0.7	−0.1	−0.9	+2.8	−0.7	+1.9	−5.7	+0.7
North Dakota	+5.9	+5.2	+9.5	−3.5	−5.8	−5.3	−1.2	+0.6	−2.3	+0.9	−4.4	−6.4	−0.6
Ohio	−6.8	+1.4	+11.3	+3.3	−4.5	−2.2	−2.0	−0.2	+2.1	−1.3	+1.8	−5.0	−0.2
Oklahoma	+0.9	+0.6	+4.3	−2.2	−1.3	−2.3	−2.8	−1.3	−0.6	−1.1	+3.0	−3.8	−0.6
Oregon	+2.7	+2.4	−2.5	−2.5	+0.2	−1.5	+0.9	+0.3	−1.0	+1.5	−1.4	−0.4	−0.1
Pennsylvania	−7.8	+2.1	+10.6	+3.8	−4.1	−1.5	−1.8	−1.0	+1.7	−1.5	+0.7	−5.6	−0.4
South Carolina	−1.1	+2.5	+8.6	+4.2	−2.9	+0.9	−0.2	−1.1	+2.4	−0.8	+2.0	−5.6	+0.7
South Dakota	+4.8	+3.3	+7.0	−3.1	−4.4	−7.0	−1.6	+0.3	−1.9	+1.7	−0.3	−5.9	−0.6
Tennessee	−1.8	+1.2	+9.5	+2.0	−3.3	−1.6	−0.9	−0.1	+2.1	−1.5	+2.2	−5.7	+0.2
Texas	−0.1	+1.3	+4.4	−1.7	−0.2	−0.2	−1.4	−0.2	+0.5	−2.1	+3.6	−1.6	+0.2
Utah	+4.2	+3.5	−2.0	−4.3	+0.7	−5.4	+0.3	+0.3	−1.7	+2.8	−1.7	−1.3	−0.4
Virginia	−3.1	+2.1	+9.9	+3.5	−3.0	+0.2	−0.7	−1.0	+2.9	−0.9	+1.9	−5.3	+0.5
Washington	+4.7	+3.4	−1.8	−3.3	+1.3	−1.3	+1.0	+1.0	−1.8	+1.2	−1.7	−0.6	+0.2
West Virginia	−4.2	+2.1	+9.6	+3.7	−3.9	−1.5	−1.0	−0.8	+2.1	−1.6	+1.7	−5.6	0.0
Wisconsin	−2.3	+2.0	+11.2	+0.8	−4.3	−4.7	−2.6	+0.6	−1.1	−1.5	0.0	−4.5	−0.5
Wyoming	+2.9	+1.9	+1.9	−5.3	0.0	−4.8	+0.4	+1.2	−2.1	+3.7	+0.5	−2.2	−0.2

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of normal precipitation, 1945*

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Alabama	81	132	84	173	84	80	104	65	106	137	110	133	106
Arizona	104	40	205	32	6	12	99	107	20	139	1	114	85
Arkansas	54	223	238	154	108	228	105	89	234	103	101	55	140
California	24	125	122	34	126	116	100	511	33	230	136	183	114
Colorado	110	88	81	125	83	123	100	166	79	88	62	75	103
Florida	140	40	22	111	48	116	138	120	126	92	50	179	105
Georgia	77	115	53	184	83	73	119	86	144	107	91	186	108
Idaho	72	131	128	87	166	170	45	130	173	81	148	130	123
Illinois	45	128	202	156	131	170	45	104	213	66	98	94	127
Indiana	35	135	215	123	118	172	104	106	194	88	111	84	126
Iowa	62	134	167	159	153	109	84	96	117	15	76	181	112
Kansas	128	91	136	221	92	120	116	75	177	43	12	96	114
Kentucky	90	180	151	108	119	129	81	66	118	79	163	66	113
Louisiana	98	124	120	122	98	103	139	99	104	170	62	102	111
Maryland-Delaware	97	100	46	102	116	116	236	89	156	53	157	165	121
Michigan	56	98	83	144	166	123	97	116	159	104	115	85	116
Minnesota	79	158	156	126	84	112	121	112	127	25	105	158	110
Mississippi	87	150	130	116	69	112	123	64	123	166	117	95	111
Missouri	44	193	233	199	117	191	59	55	237	78	52	65	133
Montana	86	85	119	106	94	109	44	75	141	90	118	138	100
Nebraska	96	103	82	121	113	133	92	96	130	14	21	140	103
Nevada	38	147	164	68	136	251	116	223	86	218	102	104	128
New England	107	108	57	131	180	148	126	70	93	201	156	132	116
New Jersey	83	89	62	89	129	111	198	93	122	70	174	141	114
New Mexico	134	30	79	74	23	30	79	110	58	97	3	64	69
New York	106	102	88	135	157	106	154	68	179	149	160	83	125
North Carolina	57	126	60	100	86	81	136	84	247	75	109	166	110
North Dakota	84	73	179	77	70	72	93	86	147	36	83	128	88
Ohio	53	128	206	123	130	127	94	58	179	112	132	73	118
Oklahoma	96	234	245	174	52	187	149	86	269	42	22	22	131
Oregon	72	128	131	105	218	45	44	82	117	70	169	130	119
Pennsylvania	83	90	112	121	133	98	134	91	186	87	182	89	117
South Carolina	69	113	62	115	87	82	118	101	294	58	67	206	116
South Dakota	96	119	116	57	98	123	86	97	134	22	48	98	95
Tennessee	85	172	74	118	134	124	90	77	117	107	204	104	115
Texas	108	152	176	118	45	113	151	147	93	141	39	78	110
Utah	55	148	164	127	99	367	99	233	77	119	202	156	144
Virginia	74	112	48	88	110	84	188	67	225	46	136	156	111
Washington	94	124	145	105	140	44	35	56	164	96	130	100	111
West Virginia	89	135	119	95	122	87	121	91	234	58	191	80	116
Wisconsin	46	153	105	155	124	113	97	145	105	37	196	107	115
Wyoming	75	128	103	124	91	237	78	170	160	50	128	141	125

TABLE 3.—*Monthly and annual precipitation (inches), 1945*

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Alabama	4.00	7.05	4.89	7.69	3.29	3.45	5.75	3.06	3.46	3.72	3.55	6.50	56.41
Arizona	1.30	0.53	2.11	0.18	0.02	0.04	2.06	2.45	0.25	1.14	0.01	1.46	11.55
Arkansas	2.37	7.78	11.12	7.44	5.23	9.26	3.94	3.16	7.85	3.11	3.97	2.25	67.48
California	1.17	5.42	4.48	0.58	1.26	0.36	0.07	0.46	0.15	2.81	3.14	7.42	27.32
Colorado	0.87	0.85	1.05	2.22	1.52	1.71	2.18	3.23	1.08	1.00	0.48	0.67	16.86
Florida	3.87	1.24	0.70	3.15	1.93	7.84	10.14	8.40	8.41	3.81	1.10	4.95	55.54
Georgia	3.29	5.64	2.60	6.71	2.88	3.25	6.99	4.53	5.32	2.90	2.40	7.68	54.19
Idaho	1.59	2.28	2.31	1.25	2.65	2.28	0.29	0.78	1.76	1.18	2.89	2.75	22.01
Illinois	1.08	2.52	6.38	5.35	5.26	6.65	1.45	3.47	7.70	1.66	2.60	2.02	46.14
Indiana	1.13	3.28	7.96	4.40	4.70	6.65	3.44	3.60	6.43	2.39	3.38	2.33	49.69
Iowa	0.67	1.43	2.88	4.38	6.17	4.70	2.96	3.43	4.37	0.33	1.25	2.03	34.60
Kansas	0.88	0.91	1.96	5.58	3.50	4.72	3.64	2.35	4.89	0.81	0.15	0.81	30.20
Kentucky	4.05	6.37	7.06	4.36	4.69	5.32	3.33	2.47	3.44	2.04	5.64	2.50	51.27
Louisiana	4.76	5.60	5.57	5.72	4.35	5.04	8.42	5.10	3.97	5.50	2.39	5.33	61.75
Maryland-Delaware	3.26	3.16	1.70	3.62	4.32	4.50	10.49	3.92	5.35	1.59	4.17	5.11	51.19
Michigan	1.13	1.72	1.72	3.43	5.28	3.80	2.62	3.23	5.02	2.79	2.89	1.76	35.39
Minnesota	0.63	1.20	1.81	2.69	2.66	4.46	3.97	3.57	3.50	0.45	1.20	1.26	27.40
Mississippi	4.47	7.37	7.34	5.71	2.96	4.87	6.26	2.67	3.76	4.26	4.22	5.09	58.98
Missouri	1.08	4.05	7.44	7.75	5.50	8.84	2.10	2.08	9.46	2.18	1.39	1.39	53.26
Montana	0.75	0.60	1.12	1.21	1.94	2.80	0.62	0.80	1.85	0.92	1.09	1.19	14.89
Nebraska	0.50	0.73	0.90	2.88	3.74	4.68	2.72	2.65	2.63	0.20	0.16	0.91	22.70
Nevada	0.46	1.54	1.59	0.52	1.14	1.23	0.44	1.05	0.37	1.31	0.65	1.03	11.33
New England	3.80	3.47	2.08	4.42	6.01	5.08	4.72	2.70	3.52	3.53	5.43	4.46	49.22
New Jersey	3.02	3.16	2.37	3.28	4.78	4.30	9.32	4.37	4.68	2.51	5.54	5.03	52.36
New Mexico	0.79	0.22	0.59	0.64	0.27	0.37	1.94	2.63	1.00	1.07	0.02	0.45	9.99
New York	3.18	2.81	2.68	4.08	5.38	3.90	6.00	2.56	6.27	4.87	4.95	2.43	49.11
North Carolina	2.16	5.08	2.51	3.60	3.51	3.81	8.07	4.76	9.66	2.46	2.90	6.88	54.80
North Dakota	0.41	0.36	1.34	1.10	1.54	2.48	2.31	1.68	2.14	0.37	0.48	0.64	14.85
Ohio	1.63	3.23	7.20	3.97	4.72	4.91	3.57	1.98	5.30	2.80	3.60	1.98	44.89
Oklahoma	1.38	3.20	5.17	5.79	2.37	6.95	4.20	2.58	8.25	1.19	0.45	0.36	41.89
Oregon	2.94	4.04	3.74	2.14	3.75	0.57	0.19	0.33	1.40	1.39	6.09	5.25	31.83
Pennsylvania	2.68	2.66	3.91	4.17	5.12	4.07	5.75	3.79	6.42	2.75	5.25	2.73	49.30
South Carolina	2.48	4.76	2.39	3.72	3.10	3.94	6.87	5.82	11.81	1.70	1.56	7.24	55.39
South Dakota	0.53	0.68	1.26	1.19	2.75	4.07	2.14	2.13	1.99	0.25	0.30	0.55	17.84
Tennessee	4.09	7.50	4.01	5.22	5.58	5.21	4.01	3.14	3.52	2.96	7.28	4.72	57.24
Texas	2.04	2.77	3.57	3.47	1.64	3.50	3.93	3.55	2.75	3.59	0.88	1.77	33.46
Utah	0.66	1.88	2.28	1.47	1.13	2.09	0.86	2.28	0.78	1.27	1.82	1.75	18.27
Virginia	2.44	3.52	1.79	2.99	4.30	3.51	8.76	3.00	7.26	1.42	3.43	4.72	47.14
Washington	4.66	4.57	4.93	2.52	2.76	0.77	0.26	0.44	2.93	2.87	6.51	5.67	38.89
West Virginia	3.28	4.36	4.58	3.37	5.01	3.82	5.54	3.72	7.18	1.65	5.29	2.57	50.37
Wisconsin	0.66	1.99	1.90	3.89	4.40	4.48	3.31	4.79	3.78	0.90	3.59	1.47	35.16
Wyoming	0.61	1.00	1.16	1.92	1.83	3.72	1.05	1.85	1.78	0.54	0.87	1.03	17.36

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